WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24. The Attempted Hevolution. If we can place any confidence in the revelations of the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Guartie, and other outgivings in the radical prints, there can be but little doubt that the recent effort to break up the Cabinet, was the development of a scheme upon the part of the ultra Republicans to force the President to vield the government to their control, and a complete surrender to their policy. It was an attempt at revolution-the overthrow of the institutions under which this government was established—the destruction of that complex but perfect system of government under which our free Republic was established and has grown and strengthened. The only hope of the conspirators is in the centralization of power, and the destruction of independent State governments, with their reserved rights, which thus far have proven a sufficient check upon the usurpation of unwarranted and despotic power by the Federal authorities. This was the issue in the adoption of the Constitution. The then opponents of an overruling central power triumphed. The issue is again before the country, perhaps more strongly marked than it was then. The schemes of the Abolition fanatics cannot succeed unless by a destruction of constitutional rights-nay more, the sub version of the Constitution itself. Whoever, then, has any scruples in that regard-any respect for constitutional obligations-the radicals look upon as barriers to the success of their schemes. This is the secret of their opposition to McCLEL-LAX-to every man in civil or military position who, while earnestly laboring to overthrow the rebellion, is equally anxious to preserve and maintain constitutional liberty. This is probably the cause of the recent outbreak against Mr. SEWARD. It cannot be denied that he is thoroughly anti-slavery, but he has probably enough of state-manship to foresee that the emancipation of slavery by the means proposed by the ultra Republicans involves the overthrow of our republican institutions and the substitution of a strong central Government, like unto those of the O d World, where the will of one man is the law to the people. But few of the party in power even profess respect for the Constitution. They care not for the restoration of the Union under that chart of Government. Lovalty with them is no longer fidelity to the Constitution, but a blind obedience to every beliest, and to the policy, whatever it may be, of the ruling party. Fidelity to the Constitution is regarded by it as the evidence of dislovalty. Every true citizen pronounced the crime of the rebels to be their disregard or violation of their constitutional obligations, but now the leading representatives of the Republican party proclaim that it is evidence of disloyalty to insist that the Constitution is a living, binding instrument. The great struggle now before the country is the preservation of the Government under the Constitution, in the spirit and for the purposes it was organ ized. The States have rights. It was intended they should have. They parted only with those which are enumerated in the Federal Constitution All others they possess equally now as before they entered the Union of the States. Strike these down, and justify the attempt to obliterate State lines and destroy State Governments, then our free, constitutional Government will be at an end. If the people desire to preserve consti tutional liberty, they must insist upon the maintenance of the Government as it was constituted. The old Constitution and the old Union are the only arks of safety. The scheme to revolutionize, to change the Government, must be blocked. If the conspirators who proclaim that revolution is their object are permitted to sway the Government, if it is surrendered to them. snarchy will soon prevail throughout the land. Under the old doctrine of State rights, and a Federal Government of limited and specified powers, freedom was secured to the people and prosperity to the

W ho Responsible! The Cincinnati Gazette, in an article upo

such as ours has been, can only be perpetuated

"The Crisis of the Cabinet," thus places the reaponsibility of the present condition of public affairs upon the Administration:

and it is the only hope in the future.

The Administration cannot escape responsi bility for the conduct of its officers, on the pleathat they are Democrats whom it sought to bind to the government, or whom it found in office. It must be held responsible for failure in the war, and corruption in any department of public affairs They who have fastened military failure upon it, and have grown rich upon the public plunder, are most ostentatious in holding it to this responsibility.

A reform is needed in every department of the Government, both military and civil. The controf of the army, the war expenditures, whose honest administration is so vital to the national existence, and the whole Government should be in the hands of its friends. We but unite in the cry of those who have been helping the Govern ment to ruin through trusts confided to them, when we say that a change is needed; and if a revolution of the Administration is requisite to bring about this change, it is imperatively neces

A "revolution of the Administration," in the view of the Gazette, includes not only the displacement of the Cabinet, but of the President and all in authority. The revolutionists mean no half wav work

The Fredericksburg Disaster -- The Future.

The Cincinnati Commercial thus discourses upon the recent disaster of the Federal army upon the Rappahannock:

The country has cause for congratulation in the fact that our Generals were enabled to understand the necessity of a retrograde movement to save the army. It was in a most critical position, and Gen. Burnside, Saturday night, ordered an attack to be made upon the enemy's batteries at daylight Sunday morning, our troops to advance from the city in three columns. The divisions to be engaged were assigned their places and duties in this enterprise, but Gen. Sumner protested so strongly against the movement, saying it would be fatal to the army, that Burnside yielded, and the country was spared a repetition on an enlarged scale of Saturday's blunder and

It is possible that if we go behind the management of our Generals on the Rappahannock, we will find that there has been in the public mind an undue appreciation of mere fighting qualities in officers, and a depreciation of the generalship that does not underrate the enemy, that displays foresight, is wise in precaution, and indifferent to the noise of those whose passions have the better of their judgment.

Concerning the future of the winter campaign in Virginia, it is unlikely that anything important can be immediately, and possible that nothing decisive can be even remotely, accomplished, on the present line of operations. But the position of the enemy on the Rappahannock can be turned by the abandonment of Aquia Creek as a base, and a movement down the river to a point where its shores are commanded by gunboats, and where supplies can be landed from transports, which can ascend the Rappahannock as easily as the Potomac. The true base of operations against Richmond is, however, on the James river and the more promptly the army of the Potomae is sent back to the position from which Gen. Halleck withdrew it in August last, the more speedily it will fulfill its destiny in possessing Richmond. The logic of events, in our judgment, leads to his conclusion, irresistibly.

BATTLE OF PREDERICKSBURG. Official Report of the Rebel Com-

mander.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA. December 14, 1:62

To Hon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.: Sin: On the night of the 10th instant the the mouth of the Deep Run. The plain on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in possession of passage of the river without expesing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. advance after crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our arbridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

teries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skymishers of shelter, and under the night, as were also those who, with equal

Under cover of darkness and a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river, and took whether in calm or storm, the great affairs of position on the right bank, protected by the heavy | State."

On the morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed about 9 o'clock, the movement veiled by a fog, he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing. General Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; General Longstreet's the left, extending along the heights to the Rappshannock, above Fredericksburg; Gen eral Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted in the extensive plain on our extreme of his horse artillery, which opened with effect those in power may with impunity order to be ar upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant Pelham rested and shot or hung. a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours.

In the meantime the enemy was fiercely en countered by General A. P. Hill's division, form ing General Jackson's right, and after an obstinate combat repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of Gen. Hill's brigades were driven back upon our second line. Gen. Early, with part of his division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him, into the plain, until arrested by his ar-

The right of the enemy's column, extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of Gen. Hood, of Longstreet's corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with

During the attack on our right the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericks burg, and massing them in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after his repulse on our right he comview of obtaining possession of the hights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Colonel Walton, fiction? and a portion of McLaw's division, which occupied these hights.

The last assault was made after dark, when Colonel Alexander's battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery, whos ammunition had be come exhausted, and ended the contest for the

The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by the numerous heavy patteries on the Stafford Hights. Our loss during the operations, since the move

1,800 killed and wounded. Among the former I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brig. Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left; and among the latter that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brig. Gen. M. Gregg, who is very seri- tion, or on existing law. ously, and, it is feared, mortally wounded, during the attack on our right. The enemy to day has been apparently burying

his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but, with the exception risk. If he transcend his powers, he is responsination. The blessings of a free Government, of some desultory cannonading and firing among ble to the law; if a citizen transcend his, he is skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the by a rigid adherence to the principles upon which it was founded. That has secured it in the past,

About 550 prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is

obedient servant, R. E LEE. General in Command. HEADQUARTERS NEAR FREDERICKSBURG.

As far as can be ascertained this stormy morn-

What is to be Done!

If Congress truly represented the peoplenothing! The people have done all, and more than all, their duty. They have elected an Ex- ment-not to its temporary rulers. On the conecutive; have supplied bim with money and men trary, cases may arise in which hostility and even of the United States at his command; and have left to his care their husbands, brothers and sons on the battle field. The flower of our whole country, and the whole contents of our national purse, have been freely given. And the result has been that the ruler of a great people has selected for his advisers and managers., in finance, marine and war, the ultra partisans of a minority clique of the nation, who are carrying it headlong to

These officials are 3d or 4th rate men. Even if sound headed, they are not long headed. Even if they were not paltry politicians, they are not statesmen. Even it practical men, they are weak and inefficient. But when proved to be both shallow-headed and impractical, they should be turned out of office as summarily as a disgraced military General. Negative qualities will not answer now. It is not enough that these officials be not positively bad. They must be notedly good We want first class men for the crisis,

and none other! Of all the Cabinet, Seward alone has made the right mark. Stanton, of the War Department, is weak, fussy, and a crazy headed fanatic; Chase, of the Treasury, is a visionary financial experimenter; Welles, of the Navy, is the sleepy Rip Van Winkle of ages gone by; while Smith, of the Interior, is not of account enough to mention. If reports be true, he would not be toler

ated in a mock auction shop. And these are the men in power! Behind them sits a Congress of the same ilk. By experience the people know that radical measures are with that body to be the successful issues of the day. We must arouse. We must lay our case directly before the President. He is honest. He has read the late election aright in some things, and wrong in others. The people must tell him wherein his advisers have erred. It will be a strange spectacle, that of twenty millions of people rising to instruct a Chief Magistrate, but it will be done. The occurrence is no more strange than the crisis. Both are the startling events of the age. The best men of the times are wanted in the Cabinet, and the present officials out -[N.

would suggest that President Lincoln, in order to carry out his Abolition negro equality policy, harmony and healthy action, each co-ordinate should call to his Cabinet the following persons: Secretary of State, Wendell Phillips; of the Treasury, Horace Greeley; of War, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; of the Navy, Rev. Dr. Cheever; Postmaster General, Fred. Douglass, (colored); of the Interior, Wm. Lloyd Garrison; Attorney General, Gerrit Smith. That Cabinet would be a "unit," and it would faithfully reflect the ideas the President has been acting upon for the hast seven men under the draft. Two hundred and few months .- [Cincinnati Enquirer.

We are indebted to Hon, HEXRY S. LA for valuable public documents.

The ship carpenters in the Brooklyn navy yard have struck for \$3 per day.

A Pitiful Spectacle. It is truly pitiful to see a man who has had the ability to reach the positions of Representative in Congress, Governor of the State of Indiana, United States Minister to Prossis and Senator in Congress, fallen so low as to eat dirt at the feet of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and to take up with greed the erumbs that may fall from the table of the presenemy commenced to throw three bridges over ent Abolition Administration. Such is the conthe Rappahannock-two at Fredericksburg, and dition of ex-Governor Joseph A. WRIGHTthe third about a mile and a quarter below, near Without political influence-without genuine self-respect-covered with the contempt of every true Democrat in his own State-this time servthe enemy, that no effectual opposition could be ling old politician is using the brief, remaining offered to the construction of the bridges or the hours of his political existence, in the Senatorial position for which he sold his honor and manhood, Positions were therefore selected to oppose his in showing how effectually a demagague car "Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,

Where thrift may follow fawning." In a debate in the Senate on the 11th inst., on tillery, and the banks had to be watched by skir. a resolution of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, mishers. The latter, sheltering themselves be calling on Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, hind the houses, drove back the working parties for information as to the causes and circumstances of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city; of the arrest of two citizens of that State, Mr. but at the lowest point of crossing, where no Joseph A. Wright, hopeful of the portfolio of the shelter could be had, our sharpshooters were Department of the Interior soon to be surrendered themselves driven off, and the completion of the by Mr. Caleb B. Smith, walted perfume to the despotic pride of Lincoln and Stanton, in the fol-In the afternoon of that day the enemy's bat- lowing language, better suited to an Asiatic despotism than to the presence of the American Sea-

ate or the ears of the American people:
"The President is the representative of the cover of his guns, he effected a lodgment in the unity, the power and the strength of this Repubtown. The troops which had so gallantly held lie. I hold him responsible, and wash my hands their position in the city under the severe can- of the miserable doctrine too often inculcated nonade during the day, resisting the advance of here, that in such a time as this there is such a the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during thing as loyalty to the Government and disloyalty to those in power. Sir, there is but one true tenacity, had maintained their post at the lowest loyalty, and that is unconditional adherence to and support of those who stand at the helm of the

"Unconditional adherence to, and support of (not the Constitution, not the laws made in ac cordance with the Constitution, not the rights and honor and welfare of the people, who are the nation and the Government,) but of "those who stand at the helm of the Government," is, ac cording to ex Governor Wright, "the one true loyalty," and to hold otherwise is "miserable

Carry out this position to its logical results, and there is not a right of citizens or States but right. As soon as the advance of the enemy was what may be trampled upon and set at defiance by discovered through the fog, General Stuart, with "those in power," and the man who questions or his accustomed promptness, moved up a section opposes their acts is disloyal, a traitor, whom

Is it true, as taught by this renegade Democrat, that there can be no lovalty to the Government without "unconditional adherence to an support of, those in power?" Every man of sense knows better. Is it true that "the President is the representative of the unity, the power and the strength of this Republic?" Has the Congress no part in the Government? Has the Supreme Court no part in it? Are the Federal State Governments no longer facts in the republie? If the President usurps the legislative or the judicial power of the Government-if he wantonly or ignorantly violates or wantonly subverts State constitutions and Governments-are we disloyal to denounce and oppose him? If the Supreme Court, within their proper sphere, com mand one thing, and the President commands the contrary; if the Congress, in their proper sphere, by law command one thing, and the President commands the contrary, am I disloyal to disobey him? If he aims the usurper's dagger at the sovereignty of my State, am I disloyal if I stay his hand, or refuse to give him "unconditional ad menced a series of attacks on our left, with a herence and support?" Has the division of our Government into co ordinate branches, legislative, judicial and executive, ceased to be a substantial constitutional entity, and become a mere

> The folly of Gov. Wright's doctrine is only excelled by its impudence, and both he and it deserve the reprobation of every law-abiding

It is time for the people to understand, if they do not already understand, that the President of the United States is an executive, not a legislative, nor a judicial officer. Except in his consti tutional power to disapprove by veto, or to at prove and sign, Congressional acts, he has no more power to make or prevent a law, than the humblest citizen. His duty is to preserve, proment of the enemy began, amounts to about tect and defend the Constitution, and to see that the laws are faithfully executed; and this he clearly cannot do, unless he himself obeys them. He is not above the law. His command, by proclamation or otherwise, is not a law, and it has no vitality, except as it is based on the Constitu-

Every citizen has a right to judge of every command of the President, but that judgment must be at the citizen's own risk, as the Presi dent's command and its execution must be at hi impeachable to the law. Every disobedience of law, much less of executive command, is not disloyalty. Wanton disobedience of law is a moral offense; not so with disobedience based on mist ken opinions, or erroneous convictions of I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your duty. If the President commands me to do an unlawful act, and I disobey him, I am justified before the law. If he lawfully commands me to do a lawful act, or forbear an unlawful one, and I disobey him, I am liable to the penalty of disobedience defined by the law, and no other; and ing, the enemy has disappeared in our immediate this whether I disobeyed wantonly, or through front, and has recrossed the Rappahannock. I ignorance; for where legal accountability exists presume he is meditating a passage at some other at all, the law cannot determine the question of R. E. LEE, Gen. Com. | guilt or innocence, by the sum of a man's ca-

pacity or intelligence. There is no such legal fact or offense in our system of government as disloyalty to "those in power." Disloyalty is infidelity to the Constitu tion-the State-the body politic-the Governarmed opposition to usurpers "in power" may be the highest expression of loyalty to the Government. Resistance to usurping tyrants is obedience, not alone to God, but to the Constitution

and laws. Why do we applaud the Union men of the South, who, on peril of life, liberty and estate, have resisted the disloyal State Governments. and the usurping Government of Jefferson Davis? Because these Umon men are loval to Abraham Lincoln? No!-for many of them have little respect for the man, and less for his policy and mode of administration-but because they are faithful to the Constitution and laws of the United States. That is the test and touchstone

of lovalty, and there is no other. If, therefore, "those who stand at the helm of the Government" desire the adherence and support of the people, let them see to it that they, is rulers, heed and obey the Constitution and laws

of the land. History teaches that usurpation and oppression are more often the provocatives of disobedience, disloyalty and revolution than disloyalty the provocative of oppression. It has ever been more important to guard the people from usurping rulers than rulers from a disloyal people. The tendency of power is from the many to the few. not from the few to the many. It is quite as proper to speak of the President's disloyalty to the Constitution and to the citizen, in whom in part is the nation's sovereignty, as to speak of a citizen's disloyalty to the President, whose sphere is that of an agent and representative, not

a master of the people or of the law. Very loose ideas prevail of the relative duties and obligations of rulers and people. Many good men are deterred by the cry and threatened stigma of disloyalty, from speaking and voting upon public men and affairs as judgment and conscience dictate, as is the right of every citizen. and as the peril of the times demand. License and despotism are co-operating together to hide from view the good old constitutional land marks, and it therefore behooves the people to enquire after them diligently, and to stand by them.

Our Federal democratic system of government is a novel and complex one, but yet, to those who will carefully study it, one easily understood. PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S NEW CABINET - We It is a system eminently free and wise, checked and balanced in every part; but to preserve its ! powea must do its part, and no more. Encroachment anywhere deranges the whole system, and if persisted in, must destroy it. Fidelity to the Constitution is our only safeguard.

> THE BLOOD OF THE PURITANS -Connecticut has thus far furnished one hundred and thirtye'ghteen have been mustered in, of which one hundred and forty two were substitutes, but eighty one have deserted. Connecticut is too busily engaged in making morey out of contracts to attend to such trifling matters as sending troops to the field.

Special Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette. Letter from Washington.

THE REVOLUTION AT THE CAPITAL-THE DESC-LUTION OF THE CABINET-THE ULTIMATUM OF THE SENATE-ME. SEWARD'S RESIGNATION-THE SUCCESSORSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, December 19. We are in the midst of a revolution! The foolish clamor on the streets of the national copital has been vexing the question whether Gen. Hulleck or Gen. Burnside were responsible for our late disaster. It was neither!

The responsibility for the murder of our soldlers and for the horrible "deadlock in the campaign" went beyond the General commanding in the field or the General Commanding in Chief! One or other of them might have ordered the ill-fated movement, but Abraham Lincoln was Commander in Chief of the army and navy! From that sad fact, and from its logical sequences, there was no escape.

The movement on Fredericksburg was recognized as the crowning crisis of the war. With it were linked, almost indissolubly, the destinies of the Republic! If the nation conquered there, the rebellion was ended! It the nation failedthe rebellion was not indeed finally successful, but it had demonstrated its ability to weather the second winter of revolt, and had compelled the recognition of foreign powers. Henceforth we must fight to subjugate an independent country, not to reduce to obedience certain revolved prov-

The issue was made up. Its momentons breadth was fully acknowledged, and the Commander in Chief could not evade the responsibility of ordering his preparations accordingly. It mattered fittle, so far as the people were concerned or history was concerned, what Burnside did, or what Halleck did. The Administration had in its hands the means to insure success. With those means in its hands, it failed! We were repulsed, de cated!

It was self-damnation! Again and again the Administration had exhibited feebleness when the times demanded strength. It had now demonstrated folly in council and imbecility in action But one course was left. The President, during his official term, is like the King-he can do no wrong. But the Ministry was condemned. It must go out.

The Senators, of the party to which alone the Administration could look for a single supporting vote, promptly recognized the necessity of the hour. They deliberated the matter, gravely, All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Incautiously, fully. Their conclusion was unanimous. The Administration, as it then stood, could not be supported by the friends of the

I am writing of matter which has been studi ously concealed, and of which none, save the Senators themselves, can truthfully profess precise knowledge. But it is understood that they presented their ultimatum to the weak, wavering, bridle-wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes. honest, true man, whom the terrible exigencies of the crisis and the distracting anxieties of his high position had overwhelmed. He must reorganize his Cabinet; he must gather about him as counselors the strong, true friends of the country; the ablest minds the public men of the nation af forded, must be summoned to the work of saving the almost ruined Republic; traitors, sympathizers with traitors, the careless, who only sought to swell their own fortunes by gorging on the vitals of the country, the imbeciles and the cowards must be turned out; or ne must resign! The time has passed for trifling with the nation's life; and no mere man could be permitted longer to imperil for whatever reason or in whatever way, the national existence.

So much was known or understood by yester day noon. Toward evening the first public intimations of the crisis began to leak out. Here a little and there a little came to light; and by midnight, though still far from generally known, it was common talk in the inner circle of well in formed officials that the long expected Cabinet crisis had come, and that Mr. Seward had tendered his resignation.

At 10 o'clock last night so much was embodied in a dispatch to the Gazette and duly sent to the telegraph office; but I have no idea that, under the worse than French espionage of the press. which it has been one of the works of the now crumbling Cabinet to create, the dispatch ever escaped the pencil of the Government censors. This morning the air was thick with the rumorwhich, however baseless in themselves, are never without their significance to the practical Washington observer.

There was a general dissolution of the Cabinet: Mr. Seward had come to an open quarrel with Mr. Stanton; both must go out; one had gone out; there had been an altercation at the White House in Cabinet council; it had even come to personal violence; the whole Administration was breaking up; Stanton had to go; Halleck had to go; in the whole Administration there was but one man royally towering above them all, who stood by the principles he had professed, and who still commanded the confidence the country had ever reposed in him; Seward's private papers were all packed up at the State Department, preparatory to abdicating; so were Assistant Secretary Fred. Seward's; the nomination for successorship to the 500 Hhds Su-Department of the Interior was suspended; every 1,000 8 ags thing was in a transition state; the very materials for a coup d'etat were prepared; where the end 500 Barrels Caldwell & Alvord might be no man could tell.

So ran the hurried whispers on the corners of the avenue, in the Departments, the committee rooms and the lobbies. Members drew each other aside and eagerly inquired what truth there was in all this. The President's Private Secretary appeared on the floor of the House, and to the scores of questions that assailed him, scarcely pretended to conceal that the crisis had come, and that the whole Administration seemed undergoing a revolution. Democrats and border State men uneasily hovered about their Republican friends, and hoped Mr. Seward had not been sacrificed. Everybody was on the rack of ex-

At this writing (four P. M.,) it is well under stood that Mr. Seward's resignation has been tendered; and there are reasons for believing that Secretary Stanton, Secretary Blair and General Halleck, at least, will also be compelled to follow Mr. Seward's example. It scarcely stops even there. Gen. Meigs is almost certain to be dismissed. The intimate friend of Jeff. Davis can no longer control the immense interests of the whole Quartermaster's department of the United States army. Other heads of bureaus are likely to follow him.

It is not known or probable that Messrs. Welles and Bates are to go out, but in the whole Cabi | 200 Boxes net Salmon P. Chase alone commands that confidence that the people and their representatives in Oranges.

Congress demand. As yet all is confusion. Beyond Mr. Seward there may possibly be no changes, but it is hardly probable. The President has been warned, by those whose warning he must heed, that one removal will not cure the disease that has eaten out the strength of his Administration. The knife must go deeper. It remains to see whether it will go by his direction or without

Of the new men whom the President must call around him, little has as yet been said. Senator Fessenden seems foremost in the minds of all for the Secretaryship of State; Senator Sumner is also talked of, but there is a general agreement that he is better where he is. Judge Holt is mentioned, but the tendencies of the times are not to Border State men. And Thos. Ewing of Ohio. ex Secutor and ex Secretary, has also been sug gested. This only, however, has been settled, that the day of fourth rate lawyers and politicians in the Cabinet of the nation, at a time like this, has passed.

The results of this revolution will be far-reaching. The President may attempt to stop short, but it is hardly possible that he can succeed. Never were such immense resources 30 recklessly squandered, while the nation was perishing. Now at least we have faith that they will be husbanded | 500 sacks and employed. Give us such an Administration as it is now trusted that we shall have, and with 2,000 Barreis the enemy at the Capital conquered, the enemy 1,000 Barrels in the field will scatter like sheep before the Whisky. tread of our advancing legions.

DIED. HOWELL-At 3 o'clock P. M., on the 23d instant, Mrs.

Margaret Howell, mother of Mrs. John Pyle, aged 69 The funeral services will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, at the Pyle House. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WANTED. DOARD WANTED in a central part of the city, for a

gentleman and small family. Address Box 1562, decc22-d2t

SAFE WANTED. LARGE-SIZE SECOND-HANDIRON-PROOFSAFE,

suitable for an Auditor's Office. Give size, descrip-AUDITOR SULLIVAN CO. INDIANA.





PROPOSALS. Sealed Proposals.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U 8. 451 Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 22, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, 27th De-

> 1,000 Cavairy Horses, and 1.000 crtiflery Horses.

dianapolis, Indiana.

Deliveries of Cavalry Horses to be as follows: 250 within eight (8) days from date of contract. " twenty-two(22) " " " 250 " thirty (30) "

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than ix (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; dark colors, (no grays,) good square trotters, SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

(1.) 252 Wheel Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, 16 hands high, or upwards, strong and active, from 6 to 9 years old, entirely sound, well broken, and square trot-(2.) 504 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, 15% hands high or upwards, strong, quick and active, en irely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, well broken and square trot-

(3.) 244 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, en-

tirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, sizes suitable for ex-

changes in the two first named horses, well broken and square resters in barness. Each horse to weigh not less than eleven hundred (1,100) pounds. Deliveries of Artillery Horses to be as follows: 80 Horses of the first named.) 300 Horses, 160 Horses of the 2nd named.

Within ten (10) days from date of contract. The same number (300) of same classes respectively, within twenty (20) days from the date of contract, and the residue (400) within thirty (30) days from date of contract. No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaratty for its faithful performance Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to

hidders must be present at the opening of the bids or their bids will be rejected. When a bill is made by a firm the proposal must be igned by each member of the firm. Bonds must be filed by two o'clock the same day. Parties will be required to come up to the terms of the ontract, or torielt the amount of their bonds. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids Two or more bids from the same parties will insure the ejecti n of all such bids. No bid will be entert-ined for less than 100 Horses. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Hores, " and "Proposals for Artillery Horses." Any other information will be promptly given on apdication to the undersigned, personally, or by letter. JAMES A. EKIN. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

CROCERIES.

"A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

Ruger. 500 Chests

> WHOLESALE GROCERS.

1,000 Brls of Brandy. 500 Pipes Gin 500 Rum 1,000 Pack -

68

East Wash. St.,

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10,000 Cocoa INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SELECTED AND 68.68.68. indianapolis, CHOICE STOCK

OF GROCERIES Selling Cheaper

THAN ANY

WESTERN HOUSE. 68, 68, 68,

N. Y. PRICES.

TEW MU 1C BO 1K -"The Silver Chord," a compan ion to "The Home Circle," at
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GOTTSCHALK'S CHOICE. The Chickering Piano.

A: WILLARD & STOWELL'S. No. 4 Bates House.

COFFEE. 353 RUBIA MILLS 355

353 AND 355 WASHINGTON STREET, N. Y. CITY.

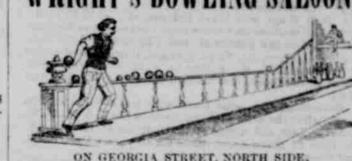
GOVERNMENT COFFEE. Put up in tin fell Pound papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk. Our prices range from 8 to 30 cents. We put up

JAVA, MARACAIBO, SUP. RTO, RIO A and SUPERIOR COFFEE.

We believe our Coffee to be better than any ground Coffee now in use. All orders address to us or to our Agents, Messrs. Place & Young, 183 Chambers street, corner Washington street, New York City, will receive prompt attention.

The retail trade supplied by first class jobbing bouses in the various cities. TABER & PLACE.

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ON GEORGIA STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN illinois and Meridian streets. This estab-lishment is fitted up in superior style, and the best of order is preserved at all times. Gentlemen visiting the city, as well as the patrons residing here, will and it as it has hereto ore been, a pleasant and agreeable place of resort for recreation. The 8-loon has recently been re-T. C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

FRUITS. 10.000 COCOA-NUTS

Ruger, Caldwell & Alvord.

JUST RECEIVED BY

ORANGES, LEMONS AND FIGS.

150 BOXES FRESH LEMONS. 100 BOXES FRESH ORANGES.

500 BOXES FRESH FIGS, in packages,

Ruger, Caldwell & Alvord.

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25 BARRELS CHESTNUTS.

DRY COODS. THE HOLIDAYS!

No. 28 East Washington Street.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MERINOES, VELOURS, DELA NS, VALENCIAS,

DRESS GOODS. CLOTH GLOVES. LINEN POCKET HOKES, LACE COLLARS. VALENCIENNES LACE,

LACE SETS. LACE HDKFS. KID GLOVES. HOODS, NUBIAS. SONTAGS, SCARFS, BALMORAL SKIRTS.

HOOP SKIRTS. LISLE THREAD GLOVES. FLUCED HOSE. WOOL HOSE, COTTON HOSE,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

MISSES' UNDERWEAR.

REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

VELVET BONNETS AT COST

D. J. CALLINAN, Prop'r.

TAXES.

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SAMUEL OSHORNE.

BOX CESE TO A X. FITHE CITIZENS OF THE SIXTH ASSESSMENT DIS-TRICT of the State of Indiana are hereby notified dispensed with a portion of the Assistant Assessors for the same, until the 1st of May next, when the general asses-ment will be made The following persons in each county have been retained, who will attend to all business relative to assessments. their respective count es. There are many cattle brokers, horse dealers, peddlers,

manufacturers and others who have not yet taken license,

and many who are doing a wholesale business under a re-

tail license, also manufacturers, auctioneers, peddlers and

butchers, who do not report promptly every month. We respectfully ask all such persons to come forward at once, and use the means to save them trouble and expense. MARION COUNTY. John B. Stumph Indianapolis. HANCOCK COUNTY. A. T Hart Greenfield, SHELBY COUNTY. Willis Wills......Shelbyville.

L. W. Fletcher.....Franklin, MORGAN COUNTY. W. H. Craig Martinsville. HENDRICKS COUNTY. WILLIAM A. BRADSHAW.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

CROCERS.

Assessor Sixth District of Indiana.

JAMES M. CARLETON

OSBORNE & CARLETON. West Washington Street. (Opposite the State House,) GROCERS.

DUTTER, EGGS, LARD, DRESSED FOWLS, &c. always on hand. The highest price paid for Pronce, Hides, Pelts and Rags. dec4-'62 dly CROCERIES.

Groceries! Groceries!! THE NEW ADDITIONS TO MY STOCK OF GRO-

CERIES make it complete, comprising everything

Grocery Establishment.

I am prepared to serve my friends and the public gen-

to be found in a well regulated

erally, with all articles needed for family use. Particular attention is given to the purchase of produce. Prices J. BARNARD, No. 18 South Meridian street. STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Light Sorrel Horse-\$25 Reward.

STRAYED OB STOLEN FROM WASHINGTON ST., on Thursday, December 11, a Light Sorgel Horse, ab an fourteen hands high, has a lump on his back caused by the saddle, six or seven years old, his legs fresh sheared, is a fast pacer and rack r. The above reward will be paid for h s return to Landers & Mills' stable, in Indianapolis, or for information that will lead to his re-JOHN L. KNOX.

DRY COODS.

SPECIAL SALE

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Tra de Palace.

AT THE

DRESS SILKS.

FANCY DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$2 PER YARD.

DRESS GOODS.

100 PIECES OF

Dress Goods

IN THIS LINE WE EXCEL ALL OTHERS, BOTH IN STYLE AND PRICE.

RUSSIA, HUDSON BAY, AND AMERICAN SABLE, BOUGHT EARLY AND FOR SALE LOW.

MEN'S WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS: LADIES HOODS, SKATLYG

CAPS AND COMFORTS: Lace Goods in Sets

HOLIDAY SALES H. A. FLETCHER & CO.,

26 AND 28 WEST WASHINGTON ST .. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. dec22-d1m

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

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MEN'S UNDERWEAR. IN EVERY VARIETY.

Bowen, Stewart & Co's.

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FROM 16 CENTS PER YARD UP.

Balmoral Skirts.

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